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[31]

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MARRIAGE

On the 25th August, at the Cathedral of the Good Shepherd, Shanghai, by the Rev. Father Rivet, Thomas HANDBRAN BART. of the Blant Tin Mining Co. and Gypco, W.A., to Elsie Gordon, daughter of Mrs. W. H. Suttor, of Kota Tinggi, Johore.

DEATH

On the 24th August, at Taiping, Straits, A.C. DONAL, late chief clerk, Municipal Office, Penang.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DESVOLU ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1903

The North-China Daily News publishes a special telegram from Tokyo, dated the 28th August, which says that a semi-official denial has been given (presumably by Corea) to the statement that the Russo-Corduan agreement as to Yung-nampho has been signed, and that it is understood that Japan threatens that in the event of the conclusion of the agreement she will regard the whole of Corea as open to foreign trade. This telegram does not make the situation less puzzling. It was reported in Japan recently that the Russian Minister at Seoul regarded the original lease of land at Yung-nampho as of no advantage to his country, while it might cause trouble with other Powers, and consented to its cancellation. But it was further reported that he had lodged a new demand, more detailed than the previous agreement and claiming a larger area, to which he was pressing the Corean Foreign Minister to assent. According to the Mainichi's Seoul correspondent the Corean Emperor instructed the Foreign Minister to grant a lease of a small area of ground to the Russians, and the Minister intended to comply with the Russian demands relative to Yung-nampho and then open the Yalu to the world's trade, to satisfy Great Britain and Japan. It is plain that Japan, at least, will not be satisfied with the mere opening of the

Yalu in return for an exclusive Russian concession at Yung-nampho, and this is not to be wondered at. Japan very naturally considers that an advantage to Russia in Corea should be counterbalanced by one to her, and not only by an opening up of part of the country to the trade of the world in general. The *Asahi* is of opinion that the difficulty will shortly be settled by the opening of Wiju and a compromise of the Yung-nampho lease affair, Corean officials being increasingly in favour of such a termination to the trouble. But will this be a settlement? There seems to us little ground for supposing so? It will be open for Russia immediately to raise the question of a grant in some other part of Corea, pursuing her policy of the past few years, and once more the Russo-Japanese see-saw at Seoul will be set going. Other Powers, it may be argued, may have little interest in Corea. But all are deeply interested in the peace of North-east Asia, which is perpetually menaced by intrigues of Russia in Northern Corea and at the court of Seoul. No settlement of the Manchurian question which does not at the same time take into consideration Corean affairs will bring relief to the strained situation. The British Minister at Seoul seems to be to a certain extent acting in harmony with his Japanese colleague, but the decision of the matter will not be made at Seoul.

Our French contemporary at Shanghai returns to the *Sapao* case in connection with some remarks which we made on its attitude over the affair. As, however, *L'Echo de Chine* writes in a more conciliatory spirit and states that it prefers to remain silent "for a time," we do not wish to write at any length on the subject now. We shall await with interest the promised statement of our contemporary when the case has been decided. As it is to be based upon documents, there will at least be something more tangible than a mere expression of opinion, to comment upon. Only two points in *L'Echo*'s present article need be mentioned. M. LEMIERE, the writer, says that we misread him; he only thought it strange that Mr. BALFOUR's opinion should be taken as the final decision on the case. We hardly think he chose a happy way of expressing his thoughts, for he appeared to be making a jealous attack on Great Britain's predominant position at Shanghai. The other point is that M. LEMIERE resents being charged with inhumanity for deprecating the protection of the Shanghai native journalists. The Chinese revolutionaries, he says, laugh at us and hate us as much as they do the Manchus. "Shall we protect them? How absurd!" Are we to take it then that he would hand them over to meet the fate of SHEN? We do not believe it.

The A. D. C. will stage *Lord and Lady Aly* in November next.

Plague is happily conspicuous by its absence from the Colony just now. A clean sheet was again issued from the Sanitary Board Office yesterday.

Mr. W. Kidd, the retiring chief agent of Messrs. Pritchard, Lowther & Co., left by the *Kiautschou* yesterday, on his way to England. A large number of friends assembled to see him off.

Prince Chakrabongse of Siam and suite arrived at Singapore on the 27th ult. by the *Zietou*. On arrival he was greeted with a salute by the yacht *Maha Chakri*, which afterwards left with him for Bangkok.

Cricketers have had to suffer considerable disappointment during the last two days; the heavy morning rains making the Cricket Ground absolutely unfit for play. A little fielding practice was indulged in by three enthusiasts yesterday evening.

Captain Alf. D. Baker of the British *Nestor*, which arrived yesterday from Shanghai via Foochow, reported that the typhoon passed south of Matsu on 30th ult., p.m. The *Nestor* was at anchor when the typhoon passed. She had unsighted weather throughout the voyage.

An Ordination will be held in S. John's Cathedral on Sunday, 20th inst., when it is expected that three European missionaries, two from Fohien and one from Kwangsi, will receive Priests' Orders. The last Ordination held in the Cathedral was on S. Thomas's Day December 21st, 1879; we see from *Church Notes*, the Bishop intends that in future the ordination of Europeans shall take place in S. John's Cathedral, which is not merely the Parish Church of the Colony of Hongkong, but also the Cathedral Church of the whole diocese of Victoria.

By permission of Major Radcliff and officers, the band of the 33rd Burma Infantry will play the following programme at the Kowloon Hotel, during dinner, this evening (weather permitting):

March... "The Stars and Stripes for Ever," Sousa
Selection... "Bohemian Girl"..... Balla
Selection... "Quand Tu Chantes"..... Gounod
Selection... "Gymnopedies of Wales"..... Godfrey
Waltz..... "Eve"..... Margie
Colonaise..... "Goi Save the King"..... Chopin

Prince Yugala of Siam was a passenger on the German mail steamer *Kiautschou*.

When last reported H.M.S.S. *Glory* and *Amphitrite* were at Vladivostock and off Japan respectively.

Burglars got into the Penang prison on the 26th ult. They had only time to make off with a revolver and a watch when the alarm was raised. They are not reported back yet.

Northern papers report that traffic on the railway between Tongshau and Shantung has been greatly interrupted by floods. The rails being hidden by the water, it is dangerous to send trains forward, as they might drop into a breach or be derailed.

The following cricket result is from a passage dated London, August 18:—Kent has beaten Surrey by 22. A telegram of the 20th says:—"Gloucestershire beat Worcestershire by 100. The following matches were drawn: Middlesex v. Lancashire; Leicestershire v. Hants; Derbyshire v. Warwickshire; and Yorkshire v. Essex.

The *Mercury* remarks that with the advent of the water season the cholera season in Shanghai may be said to have fairly set in. The fatalities among the natives must be enormous, though officially nothing has, so far, been made public, our contemporary says. We do not wish to be alarmist, but we must ask what provisions the sanitary authorities are going to take against the importation of the disease into Hongkong from Shanghai?

With regard to the doubt thrown upon the authenticity of General Botha's letter, which we reproduced the other day from the columns of the *Times*, enquiries have resulted in General Botha's admitting its authorship. He repudiates, however, the suggestion that he wished to insult Lord Milner, and expresses a desire to assist the British in their endeavours to restore the prosperity of South Africa!

It is believed, says the *N.C. Daily News* correspondent at Tokyo, that the Japanese government is planning a radical reform in the system of collecting the taxes on sake and tobacco, thereby ultimately adding fifty million yen to the revenue without increasing the burdens on the people. Bills in that sense will be introduced at the next session of the Diet, and the surplus thus obtained will be devoted to reducing the direct taxes, and providing funds for public works.

A special telegram to the *Shanghai Times* says:—"In the long statement which Marshal Yu-chun made before the Board of Punishments and sent up to the Throne a few days ago, he laid the sad state of affairs in Kwangsi province at the door of the degraded Governor Wong Chih-chun and prayed the Throne to bestow due consideration on the defence he had thus made out for himself. The general belief here is that, after all, the death sentence the Marshal has already received will be commuted.

In view of Mr. Hazlitt's recent decision in the case brought against a Chinese tailor by Messrs. Powell & Co. that a tailor is not even a craftsman, it is interesting to note that there has been a controversy going on in one of the London dailies of late, and in the summing-up of the arguments the journal holds that any skilful cutter who cuts by systems other people have invented is just as much an artist as an actor is an artist, "though perhaps every Tom, Dick and Harry on the stage would demur to this."

A Renter's message from St. Petersburg says that so many warships have been constructed with the 90,000,000 roubles granted to the Ministry of Marine in 1898 that the Russian squadron in the Pacific Ocean has been increased nearly threefold in the last five years. It is intended very shortly to begin the building of six further battleships of about 16,000 tons each and three large armoured cruisers. The *New Freie Presse* publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg on the same subject, which states that the additional naval programme provides for three battleships of 16,000 tons each, three armoured cruisers, and a number of torpedo-boats, all of which vessels are to be put on the stocks this year and completed by 1906.

The situation of Acheen continues to mend, says the *Straits Times* in its Netherlands India news. The enemy have been pushed hard since the Sultan submitted, and their leader, Fang-lima Polem, has been hotly pursued. The enemy's numbers had been considerably thinned in successive encounters, when a flying column came upon Fanglima Polem's lurking place and scattered his men with the loss of 29 killed. This mishap, coming upon previous disasters, resulted in Fanglima Polem writing to the *Shanghai Mercury*:—"Sauce for the goose does not always prove suitable for the gander. A correspondent signing himself 'government correspondent of Russian newspapers' writes to the *Japan Mail* complaining that his outward and inward correspondence is opened and detained by the Japanese postal authorities. This complaint coming from a Russian 'government' official strikes us as being exceedingly rich. How about the subscribers to the *Shanghai Mercury*, and other papers, in Manchuria and Siberia, who have until recently had to wait for their papers until they had been examined—and blacked—in Moscow, and been returned? The correspondent begins his letter 'Failing all other means of reparation I appeal to the foreign Press of Japan to protest.' We fear the ownership of the gored bull makes a vast difference.

In the *Times* Parliamentary report on the 4th August we find a speech by one who was once familiar to Hongkong as Viscount Sairdale, A.D.C. to H. E. the Governor. Speaking in the House of Lords on the Irish Land Bill, the Earl of Donoughmore said that this Bill constituted the first real attempt to grapple with the whole evil set up by the measure of 1881. As regarded free trade, it was an undoubted fact that that policy had been disastrous to Ireland. He believed that if it ever came to a fight between free trade and protection the Irish farmers would form a solid mass in favour of protection. If this Bill was to work, the tenants of Ireland must realize that they had to give a fair price, and by that he meant a price larger than the price they had given up to the present time. It was absolutely necessary that it should be laid down that the present state of affairs with regard to sporting rights should not be interfered with. The noble lord went on to criticise the provisions in the Bill which transferred to the Treasury without payment the undeveloped mineral rights of Ireland, and concluded by expressing a hope that the Government would meet the landlords' demands in a sympathetic spirit.

The following paragraph from the *Turkestan Gazette* is significant:—"This seems to indicate a new departure in our commercial policy in Persia, which it is hoped will secure our predominance in the Persian market, notwithstanding the novel and very difficult conditions of our struggle with England. While re-opening the slow and gradual introduction of our trade into the south, we at once execute a rapid diversion, and attempt to seize the market in one of the frontier regions of Persia. Let us trust that this beginning will lead to brilliant results and enable us to 'put a stopper' on the sale of English goods in Seistan. We shall thus cut off their access to the markets of Eastern Persia and the interior and completely undermine the significance of the Nushki-Seistan road, upon which the English continue to set such great hopes."

Studies at the Bellisio Public School will be resumed on Monday next, 7th inst.

The Swatow Hotel, Swatow, is advertised for sale. Particulars will be found in our advertisement columns.

By the end of the year the British Legation at Peking will be connected with Taku by wireless telegraphy.

The Japanese training squadron has at last returned home after its long tour, reaching Kure on the 21st ult.

The British Mediterranean squadron which assembled last month for the manoeuvres was the most formidable fleet ever seen at Gibraltar. It consisted of 46 warships.

Major S. G. Radcliff, 33rd Burma Light Infantry, was visiting Tientsin in company with Lieutenant Ricketts of the same regiment when the last mail left that port.

Dr. H. A. Raymond, Senior Assistant Surgeon of the British Field Hospital, has died of enteric fever at Tientsin. Another Sherwood Forester has also succumbed to enteric at Peking.

The statement that the Hamburg-American line had sold five of its oldest steamships, and purchased four new ones to replace them, is confirmed. There will be no change in the capital of the company.

The Imperial Astronomer having reported the presence of a strange star within Jupiter's orbit, warns the Court there may be a bad man somewhere in the Palace, and investigation is to be made." The *P. & T. Times* recommends special attention being paid to one Li Liang-ying.

A New Territory police sergeant who returned unexpectedly to his station the other day found his "boy" cleaning a dinner-plate with a soot. "What in thunder," he exclaimed, "do you mean by cleaning the dishes with a soot?" "Maskee, sergeant," said the "boy," "it no belong clean soot." The sergeant took what consolation he could from the excuse.

Similar telegrams of the 20th ult. announced that there were then only 213 persons on relief works and 12,357 on gratuitous relief in the Central Provinces of India. On the other hand the plague mortality continued to rise owing to the grave increase which was taking place in Western and Southern India. The previous week there were in all 8,817 deaths, being an increase of nearly one hundred per cent. on the total of the previous seven days. Bombay Presidency had 5,688, Mysore 635, Hyderabad 176, Madras Presidency 108, Central India 31, Bihar 67, the Central Provinces 18, the Punjab 6, and Calcutta 6. The whole of the rest of India was clean.

New Zealand juries are not so fond of awarding heavy damages against newspapers as those of other lands that might be mentioned. Wellington, the capital of that Colony, has a sort of *Funchal* called the *Peril*, and it recently contained some sardonic verses on a donation of £500 each to a couple of churches by a leading firm of local brewers. This action was described as "A noble free-will offering. Fragrant of beer and blood," and it was suggested that this outburst of generosity was an attempt to stem the rising popular tide against the liquor trade as shown by the success of the Prohibitionists at the late General Election. The jury found that one farthing was a fair estimate of the damage done to the brewers by the poem.

We take the following from the *Shanghai Mercury*:—"Sauce for the goose does not always prove suitable for the gander. A correspondent signing himself 'government correspondent of Russian newspapers' writes to the *Japan Mail* complaining that his outward and inward correspondence is opened and detained by the Japanese postal authorities. This complaint coming from a Russian 'government' official strikes us as being exceedingly rich. How about the subscribers to the *Shanghai Mercury*, and other papers, in Manchuria and Siberia, who have until recently had to wait for their papers until they had been examined—and blacked—in Moscow, and been returned? The correspondent begins his letter 'Failing all other means of reparation I appeal to the foreign Press of Japan to protest.' We fear the ownership of the gored bull makes a vast difference.

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FRENCH EULOGY OF KING EDWARD.

The *Gil Blas* (Paris) publishes an interesting article headed "Three Resolutions of King Edward," in the course of which the writer, M. Jean Carrière, says that there is one man in Europe at the present moment who deserves the title of peacemaker—namely, the King of England. His tour in Ireland, and the movement to which he gave rise in favour of a cordial understanding with France, have demonstrated his success. On his ascending the Throne, the first task which he undertook was to establish peace in England and in Europe. He has quietly kept his promise. The situation of England was rendered difficult by three grave questions. The King examined them carefully, and, clearly realising what was to be done, dealt with them in turn. The first and the most urgent was the question of the Transvaal, the extraordinary difficulty of which is strongly emphasised by M. Carrière, who attributes its eventual solution to the personal efforts of the King. The Irish question was equally difficult, though less urgent, but here, too, the King, with his strong common sense, has succeeded, without noise or declamation, and above all without violence or diplomacy, by the simple employment of a prudent financial measure. Everybody gains by the arrangement, and hatred will cease for want of aliment. Indeed, by the triumphant tour of the King it would almost seem to have ceased already.

There remained a more vast and arduous task—the establishment of peace in Europe. It is evident that at the death of Queen Victoria England was not regarded as the home of concord. All the dark clouds on the horizon seemed to come from the British Isles. France was disquieted and on her guard, while Europe was ill at ease. Edward VII. immediately realised the danger of such a situation for his Kingdom. After the South African shock England needed a long period of security and fruitful peace. From what quarter were troubles to be anticipated? From Germany or from France? . . . Edward VII. did not hesitate. He wished to dispel the misunderstandings and, being obliged to choose between the two nations, selected France. His choice was not dictated by sentimental considerations. . . . With his habitual clear-sightedness he saw that the peace of Europe could only be assured by an entente between the two peoples who are most interested in coming to an understanding. In the present condition of the world these two peoples—the French and the English—Their union would check the premature ambitions of the German Emperor and thus restore the balance of power and, as a consequence, peace. That peace is durable, because it is based on necessity. It is the business of statesmen to maintain that necessity as long as possible.

"Such is the work of Edward VII., who is already styled the peacemaker in England. He has realised three things which, in the eyes of theorists, appeared impossible—namely, peace in South Africa, tranquillity in Ireland, and sympathy between France and England, and he has done all that without magnifying purposes, simply by the skilful management of requirements and interest."

THE U.S. PRESIDENT AND THE NEGRO.

President Roosevelt's attitude with reference to the negro question has caused the break-up of the Republican party in the State of Louisiana. The Republican leaders have addressed a circular to the "white" Republicans calling upon them to abandon the party on the ground that President Roosevelt is identified with negroism. The circular states—"The party is falling into the hands of a violent reactionary, whose idea of statesmanship is to subvert the policy of his predecessor, and whose consuming vanity and egotism will soon earn for him the title of 'party buster' as well as 'bronco buster.' Mr. Roosevelt's attitude on the negro question stamps him as a negrophobe fanatic, whose views are repugnant to every American, and are a deadly insult to every Southerner, or else he is a demagogic politician playing for the negro vote. In either case, the result is the same, the inciting of the negroes of the North and South to crime, with consequent lynchings." The logic of the last remark is curious. Still, as admirers of the U.S. President, we are sorry to read a Boston telegram stating that while Mr. Booker T. Washington was lecturing before a meeting in the African Church there on the 31st July last, some half a dozen negroes suddenly created a disturbance. The audience resented this conduct, and a fight ensued in which razors and batons were used. Order was ultimately restored by a force of twenty-five police, and the lecturer was able to proceed. In the mêlée two policemen were injured, and a negro was badly cut.

An American sage has evolved a science of vegetables. There is a good deal more in them than a heedless eater would suspect. An average man regards carrots and turnips and potatoes and the rest as so many things to be boiled, stewed or mashed, eaten and forgotten. That is now shown to be utterly unscientific. The American investigator has discovered that if you go on eating carrots long enough your disposition will change, you will grow mild and gentle, and find it impossible to treat anyone with harshness. This discovery, among other things, obviously solves the problem of Mr. Bernard Shaw's dietary. On the other hand, beware of turnips. Turnips have a depressing influence. If you eat them steadily a feeling of melancholy will steal over you, depressing into morbidity. In fact, that is very madness lies. If you are in love, eschew the beet; for the beet creates and fosters jealousy. Peas, on the contrary, are the most cheerful of all vegetables; the American says he has found that they "create joyfulness." Possibly that is the reason why the conscientious pilgrim used to wear peas in his shoes.

THE BURMESE SCHOOLBOYS' REVOLT.

AN AUSTRALIAN SOCIAL PROBLEM.

The *Rangoon Gazette* has the following article on the above subject, about which we had a paragraph in yesterday's issue—The explanation of his now famous circular, which the Director of Public Instruction offers, is scarcely a happy one. There may be good reasons for doing away with the military salute, which is a foreign one in Burma, but the original circular, so far from doing away with any stereotyped procedure, sought to stereotype a part at least of the Burmese *shika*. As many Burmans have explained to us, the bringing of their hands together when bowing constitutes an act of veneration which they are willing to render to the pagoda, to *kyauktaw*, or to the King's representative, but certainly not to lay teachers working for money. To do it in that case is opposed to all their ideas of the fitness of things, and to insist on it in schools was not to enforce the national form of politeness but to introduce an innovation, which was all the more objectionable because it was not entirely a foreign form of salutation, but one, or rather one of which is intimately associated with their ideas of religion. It was much as if all the children attending an English Board School were made to kneel down on entering and to say a short prayer as they do in church. No one objects to English boys being compelled to take off their hats when they enter school. That is a form of respect demanded at home and in every house they enter, however humble, but to put the school on a level with the church would be bitterly resented by all, and most of all by those who most highly venerate the church. The forms of respect demanded from children here must vary somewhat from those enforced in England. But the actual form is much better left to adjust itself. So long as the boys habitually say "Sir" to their teacher and give some sort of respectful salutation when they meet him in the street, we do not see that anything more is required. That is all that English boys do, and the better class of English boys at least are certainly not wanting in courtesy. After all, real courtesy is an attitude of mind and does not depend on forms of any kind, and real courtesy can never be enforced by edicts of the Director of Public Instruction or of any one else.

THE BABIS.

Recent telegrams announced an outbreak of renewed persecution against the sect known as the Babis in Persia. Babism, the doctrine of a Mohammedan sect whose headquarters are in Persia, was founded by Seyd Mohammed Ali about 1843. He took the name of Bab-ed-din, "the gate of the faith," and afterwards that of Nokth, "the point," not merely the recipient of a new divine revelation, but the focus in which all preceding dispensations would converge. One of his most successful disciples was a highly gifted woman, Garred-ul-Ayn, "consolation of the eyes," who perished

in Persia. The *Encyclopædia Britannica* points out that the Bab is the least strictly Mohammedan of all Mohammedan countries. The Prophet himself occupying an almost secondary place in the popular estimation to his successor Ali, and the latter's son Hassan and Hosain. The cause of this heterodoxy is no doubt to be sought in ethnological distinctions, the Aryan Persians never having been able to thoroughly accommodate themselves to the creed of their Semitic conquerors. Their dissatisfaction has found vent partly in the universal homage paid to Ali and the rejection of the Sunna, or great mass of orthodox Mohammedan tradition, partly in violent occasional outbreaks, most characteristically of all in the mystical philosophy and poetry of the Sufis, which, under the guise of a profound respect for the externalities of Mohammedanism, dissolves its rigid monotheism into pantheism. Babism is essentially one of the innumerable schools of Sufism, directed into a more practical channel by its founder's keen perception of the evils of his times. His first appearance in public took place about 1843 when on his return from a pilgrimage to Mecca, and after a prolonged course of meditation in the ruined mosque of Kufa, the scene of Ali's murder, he presented himself in his native city with a journal of his pilgrimage and a new commentary on the Koran. He speedily became engaged in controversy with the molahs or regular clergy, who, exasperated by the freedom of his strictures on their lives as well as their doctrines obtained an official decree forbidding him to preach in public and confining him to his house. The Bab complied in appearance, but continued to instruct his disciples in private. The new religion made rapid progress, and the endeavours of the authorities to repress it eventually produced a civil war. The Molah Hussein Boushivach, one of the disciples of the Bab, who had undertaken to disseminate the new religion throughout the Persian Empire, constructed a fort, where he defeated several expeditions despatched against him, but at length fell mortally wounded in the moment of victory, and his followers, reduced to surrender by famine, were mostly put to death (1849). Balfouroushi, another member of his principal adherents, perished in the city of Zendar after an obstinate defence (May, 1850). Ere this event had taken place the Persian Government had proceeded to the execution of the Bab himself, who had now been condemned for some time in a fortress. He was removed to Tabriz, and all attempts to induce him to retract having failed he was executed. His death was far from discouraging his followers, who recognised as his successor Mirzo Yohya, a youth of noble birth, who established himself at Baidar. In 1852 an attempt of several Babis to assassinate the Shah led to a ferocious persecution, in which the beautiful Garred-ul-Ayn perished with many others. The sect is believed to be widely diffused in Persia. The morality of the sect is pure and cheerful, and it manifests an important advancement over all previous oriental systems in its treatment of women. Polygamy and concubinage are forbidden, the veil is dispensed, and the equality of the sexes is thoroughly recognised.

MILITARY BALLOONS.

The acceptance of the offer of M. Santos Dumont to put his airships at the disposal of the French Government for military purposes has drawn attention in Paris to the status and belligerent rights of the aeronaut in time of war. A representative of the *Echo de Paris* has had an interview with Professor Fanchamps, the French delegate at the annual conference of the Institute of International Law, held at Brussels seven months ago, when questions of this nature were discussed. M. Fanchamps said that international law now recognised that the atmosphere above the territory of a State was also a theatre for hostilities. Balloons, therefore, had the right to discharge projectiles—without, however, injuring neutral persons—and to make use of agents and other means of procuring information. The enemy had the right to act towards the passengers of the balloons as they would towards combatants. They could discharge artillery at them, capture them, and treat them as prisoners of war. They could never put them to death, as savagery, even when seeking information, were not to be confounded with spite. The French law of April 18, 1886, and the German law of July 3, 1883 on espionage defined spies as those who secretly endeavoured to give information to their Government or the military forces of another State. An aeronaut could not act with concealment. . . . In conclusion, M. Fanchamps said that the aeronaut, armed with the most perfect photographic apparatus, could reproduce the minute detail of a fort at 1,000 or 1,500 metres in the air. This distance, the professor thought, could serve as the basis for a regulation to protect European nations against espionage in time of peace.

OUR NATIONAL PHYSIQUE.

PROSPECTS OF THE BRITISH RACE.

Mr. Coghlan, the Australian statistician, has a chapter in a publication he has just issued with the words "A New Country and a Declining Birth-rate." The figures given by him are startling in their significance. According to Mr. Coghlan the fall in the birth-rate in Australia and in New Zealand, which is a foreign one in Burma, but the original circular, so far from doing away with any stereotyped procedure, sought to stereotype a part at least of the Burmese *shika*. As many Burmans have explained to us, the bringing of their hands together when bowing constitutes an act of veneration which they are willing to render to the pagoda, to *kyauktaw*, or to the King's representative, but certainly not to lay teachers working for money. To do it in that case is opposed to all their ideas of the fitness of things, and to insist on it in schools was not to enforce the national form of politeness but to introduce an innovation, which was all the more objectionable because it was not entirely a foreign form of salutation, but one, or rather one of which is intimately associated with their ideas of religion. It was much as if all the children attending an English Board School were made to kneel down on entering and to say a short prayer as they do in church. No one objects to English boys being compelled to take off their hats when they enter school. That is a form of respect demanded at home and in every house they enter, however humble, but to put the school on a level with the church would be bitterly resented by all, and most of all by those who most highly venerate the church. The forms of respect demanded from children here must vary somewhat from those enforced in England. But the actual form is much better left to adjust itself. So long as the boys habitually say "Sir" to their teacher and give some sort of respectful salutation when they meet him in the street, we do not see that anything more is required. That is all that English boys do, and the better class of English boys at least are certainly not wanting in courtesy. After all, real courtesy is an attitude of mind and does not depend on forms of any kind, and real courtesy can never be enforced by edicts of the Director of Public Instruction or of any one else.

The following are given as the legitimate birth-rates per thousand married women under forty-five years of age in each division of Australasia for the year 1901—Victoria, 238.6; New South Wales, 235.3; South Australia, 235.3; Western Australia, 243.9; New Zealand, 246.1; Queensland, 254.0; Tasmania, 260.0. In the year 1901 the average for Australasia was about 267 per thousand, while the average of the foregoing rates is 239.

The following figures, which are deduced from the New South Wales experience, may be taken as exemplifying the condition of the State as a whole. They give the number of legitimate births to every thousand married women under the age of forty-five years, during a period of twenty-one years, and from the persistent and regular character of the fall, it may be surmised that the minimum has not yet been reached, and a further decline may be looked for:—1881, 336.3; 1882, 330.5; 1883, 333.8; 1884, 346.2; 1885, 341.7; 1886, 338.9; 1887, 333.4; 1888, 328.8; 1889, 304.2; 1890, 304.7; 1891, 288.7; 1892, 286.4; 1893, 281.4; 1894, 267.1; 1895, 260.3; 1896, 249.4; 1897, 241.8; 1898, 229.6; 1899, 226.6; 1900, 227.1; 1901, 235.3.

One curious fact noted by Mr. Coghlan is that the decline in the birth-rates is manifest in every class and amongst people of every shade of opinion and of every social condition, "except amongst women of Irish birth." Mr. Coghlan says:—"A factor tending towards a decrease in the proportion of births is the decline in the Irish element of the population. It will have been seen in the chapter dealing with the subject, that amongst mothers of Irish birth, the number of children to a marriage has remained much the same as formerly, whilst amongst all other women there has been a great decline. Wherever women of Irish birth are numerous the birth-rate has been higher than elsewhere, but, as the proportion of Irish women is fast decreasing, this element in the maintenance of

"Large as is the area of the Australian continent," says Mr. Coghlan in conclusion, "it is impossible that its people will ever become truly great under the conditions affecting the increase of population which now obtain. Immigration has practically ceased to be an important factor, the maintenance and increase of population depending upon the birth-rate alone, a rate seriously diminished and still diminishing. No people has ever become great under such conditions, or, having attained greatness, has remained great for any lengthened period. The problem of the fall in the birth-rate is, therefore, a national one of overwhelming importance to the Australian people, perhaps more than to any other people, and on its satisfactory solution will depend whether this country is ever to take a place amongst the great nations of the world."

The census of 1901 reveals a tragic fact in connection with the Australian aborigines. He belongs to a race which is dying out with fatal rapidity. In 1787, the year of settlement, Governor Phillip estimated the native population at 1,000,000. To-day it numbers only 47,000. The aborigine is extinct in Tasmania, almost so in Victoria, and in New South Wales no numbers less than 4,000. Like the North American Indian, his days are numbered; but unlike the North American Indian, his losses through war and bloodshed have been insignificant.

The acceptance of the offer of M. Santos Dumont to put his airships at the disposal of the French Government for military purposes has drawn attention in Paris to the status and belligerent rights of the aeronaut in time of war. A representative of the *Echo de Paris* has had an interview with Professor Fanchamps, the French delegate at the annual conference of the Institute of International Law, held at Brussels seven months ago, when questions of this nature were discussed. M. Fanchamps said that international law now recognised that the atmosphere above the territory of a State was also a theatre for hostilities. Balloons, therefore, had the right to discharge projectiles—without, however, injuring neutral persons—and to make use of agents and other means of procuring information. The enemy had the right to act towards the passengers of the balloons as they would towards combatants. They could discharge artillery at them, capture them, and treat them as prisoners of war. They could never put them to death, as savagery, even when seeking information, were not to be confounded with spite. The French law of April 18, 1886, and the German law of July 3, 1883 on espionage defined spies as those who secretly endeavoured to give information to their Government or the military forces of another State. An aeronaut could not act with concealment. . . . In conclusion, M. Fanchamps said that the aeronaut, armed with the most perfect photographic apparatus, could reproduce the minute detail of a fort at 1,000 or 1,500 metres in the air. This distance, the professor thought, could serve as the basis for a regulation to protect European nations against espionage in time of peace.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

The barometer has risen over the N. part of the Sea of Japan, fallen over SW. Japan the Loochoos and the Philippines.

Pressure is highest over S. Japan, and gradients continue slight for SE. winds on the China coast and over the N. part of the China Sea. Forecast—SE. or variable winds, light; fair.

WHILE OUR PREMISES ARE UNDER REPAIR, OUR SHOW-ROOMS ARE AT

12. QUEEN'S ROAD.
FIRST FLOOR (ABOVE MESSRS. H. PRICE & CO.).

ACHEE & CO.,
FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS DEALER.

PLEASE SEE ADVERTISEMENT ON THE 1ST PAGE FOR THE GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PHOTO SUPPLIES.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1903.

THE LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO. LTD.
LONDON,
AND
ELECTRIZITAETS ACTIEN GESELLSCHAFT VORM.
W. LAHMEYER & CO., FRANKFURT A/M.

FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
Apply to—
SIEMSSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA. 1243

I must say that I was disappointed with them from the aesthetic point of view, though in respect to muscular power they seemed prodigious. Fawdow afterwards exhibited himself in a pose that brought out his chest and arms to full advantage, and in that statuary posture I placed him so far superior to all the competitors.

I therefore doubt if a stock-breed could make very much out of the British race in respect to physical beauty of the trunk and limbs. Subject to this small reservation, the imaginary critic above mentioned could sympathetically affirm with justice that the whole of a race which was able to furnish the large supply that is produced in Great Britain of men who are sound in body, capable in mind, energetic and of high character, has the capacity (speaking as a rater of stock) of being raised to at least that same high level. How to do this is a question of both Nature and Nurture. I should not reiterate here what I have on more than one occasion urged in respect to the former of these two great influences, further than to repeat my conclusions, which were, first, that if a strong and intelligent public opinion should ever become aroused in favour of improving the breed of our race, influences are in existence which even now operate in a small way in entire conformity with sentiment and law, and which are capable by development of producing great results. Individually their power is small, but in co-operation they would wield a practically overwhelming force. The second conclusion was that we have a great deal yet to learn on matters bearing upon race-improvement, which lies within the province of anthropology, before it would be justifiable to attempt a crusade. Otherwise great mistakes would arise, efforts would be wasted, the results would not agree with anticipations, and the movement would become discredited and collapse.

My attitude, which has usually been misrepresented, is to urge serious enquiry into specific matters which still require investigation in the well-justified hope that a material improvement in our British stock, but is probably quite feasible under the conditions I have just named. But whatever agencies of the race—whether it be in its Nature or in its Nurture, they will be costly, and it cannot be too strongly hammered into popular recognition that a well-developed human being, capable in body and mind, is an expensive animal to rear. It would be bad economy to spend more on him than can subsequently be got back, while it is equally bad economy to starve him into weakness. A horse must be well fed in order that the value of his work shall bear the highest possible ratio to the cost of his feed. It was remarked by an eminent contractor that in all lands the wage and the amount of work done for it bore a curiously constant proportion, low wages producing little, high wages much. It is, of course, a matter of careful enquiry to learn the limits within which this alleged law holds good. The most appropriate amount of food for horses is known well enough.

When considering how to deal most economically with the masses, a question arises which seems to me of much importance, but which has never to my knowledge been put, and which I trust that the Commission will ascertain. It may be phrased in this form. A certain small dole is available for each child to help his rearing; at what age would that be better to begin earlier and to leave off sooner? In short, a careful enquiry should be made as to the maximum of good effect on the physique that might on the average be produced, through the extra expenditure of a given sum of moderate amount, paying especial regard to the age at which that sum would have to be expended.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

The barometer has risen over the N. part of the Sea of Japan, fallen over SW. Japan the Loochoos and the Philippines.

Pressure is highest over S. Japan, and gradients continue slight for SE. winds on the China coast and over the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast—SE. or variable winds, light; fair.

THE CREAM OF

SCOTCH WHISKIES

ARE

KING EDWARD VII.,

VERY OLD LIQUEUR,

AT \$20.00 PER DOZEN;

KING EDWARD VII.,

SPECIAL,

AT \$15.00 PER DOZEN;

CLUB

OUR STANDARD BLEND

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.

PEARL and TOPAZ NECKLACE between Mountain View, Peak, and the Star Ferry Wharf. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to—

No. 5, Mountain View, Peak, Hongkong, 3rd September, 1903. [2481]

BELLIOS PUBLIC SCHOOL

STUDIES at this School will be RESUMED on MONDAY next, SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1903. Mrs. BATEMAN, Head Mistress, Hongkong, 3rd September 1903. [2479]

ESTATE OF WILLIAM GRAHAM, DECEASED.

ALL persons having CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to present the same before 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1903, after which date no Claim will be recognized. On that date I shall distribute the Estate to the entitled, having regard only to those claims of which I shall have had notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate should make payment to me forthwith.

A. P. SIMPSON, Executor.

Foochow, 27th August, 1903. [2478]

PO ON STEAM-LAUNCH CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Resigned my position as General Manager of the Po On Steam-Launch Company, Limited, and have handed over all responsibility to the Committee—Messrs. Leung Yen Hin, Leung Yiu Tong, and Leung Hok Lam. J. V. DODD.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1903. [2482]

PO ON STEAM-LAUNCH CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE Accounts handed over to us by Mr. J. V. Dodd, the former General Manager of the Po On Steam-Launch Company, Limited, on the 31st August, 1903, are satisfactory.

LEUNG HOK LAM,

On behalf of the Company.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1903. [2483]

NOTICE.—FOR SALE.

THE SWATOW HOTEL, SWATOW.

SPLENDID SITUATION FOR HOTEL, OFFICES, OR GODOWNS.

THIS Hotel is situated two minutes' walk from landing, commands a splendid view of the Harbour, and is close to steamers lying alongside of wharves.

THE ONLY HOTEL IN SWATOW.

For Sale—the Hotel, Land, and Property with site places, Furniture, Stock, and Goodwill of Business; together with a Lease of another Eleven Houses adjoining the Hotel, making one whole block.

The Lease has Six Years to run, with an option of another Six Years.

The Hotel comprises—Bar, Two Billiard-rooms, Dining-room, Music-room, Sitting-room, Five Bed-rooms, Boys' room, Kitchen, Store-room, and Private Quarters.

The Proprietor begs to mention the reason of the sale is on account of his wishing to go home for treatment of an eye affliction.

For further information apply to the

and Proprietor.

F. H. HYDE.

Swatow, 29th August, 1903. [2480]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN."

Captain Gibson, will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, the 3rd inst., at 10 A.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1903. [2476]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED,

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"DEUCALION"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown, Co. Ltd, where in both cases it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 3rd inst.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 9th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered a fort the 9th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1903. [2472]

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK, STRAITS AND MANILA.

THE Steamer

"NORDKYN."

Captain A. Beer, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th inst., at 2.30 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be issued and by SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1903. [2477]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTE.

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

TO ARRIVE THIS MONTH.

SPECIALLY AND MOST CAREFULLY

CHOSEN.

DIRECT FROM THE FACTORIES,

BY OUR

M. R. ROBINSON

NOW IN EUROPE.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

IN OUR PRESENT STOCK OF PIANOS AND MUSICAL GOODS.

A QUANTITY OF OLD MUSIC STILL LEFT, BEING SOLD VERY

CHEAP.

CALL IN AND SEE WHAT WE HAVE. ALL ENQUIRIES WILL BE MOST COURTEOUSLY AND PROMPTLY ANSWERED.

THE APOLLO PIANO-PLAYER RECITALS DAILY

PRICE FROM \$150 UP.

PATTI ENDORSES THE APOLLO.

Adelina Patti (Baroness Cederstrom) has given another great testimonial to the Apollo Piano-player. She was so delighted with the instrument that was purchased by her last year that this second testimonial is even stronger than the first one that she gave.

Mme. Patti says that "the Apollo never has given her the slightest trouble and that the new concert grand is one of the most wonderful and perfect piano-players that she has ever seen."

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1903. [2484]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to hold a Public Auction, the 1st September, 1903, at 10 A.M., at

H. M. NAVY YARD, SUNDRY NAVAL OBSOLETE AND CONDEMNED STORES, Comprising—

BOATS' ENGINES, BOILER, OLD BRASS, COPPER, IRON, PAPER STUFF, CANVAS, FURNITURE, IM- PLEMENTS, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

HUGHES & ROUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1903. [2475]

ENTERTAINMENT

CITY HALL, TO-NIGHT, 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1903.

BOXING CONTEST.

SAM NEWMAN of MANILA

VERSUS

JONAS, H.M.S. "ALBION."

THESE men are matched to box the best of Twenty Rounds at the City Hall for a purse of \$200 and \$100 side bot.

JAS. CHRISTIE,

Payas East Hotel

Hongkong, 1st September, 1903. [2455]

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION.

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TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

HUGHES & ROUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1903. [2475]

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

THE Undersigned have received instructions

to hold a Public Auction, the 1st September, 1903, at 10 A.M., at

H. M. NAVY YARD, SUNDRY NAVAL OBSOLETE AND CONDEMNED STORES, Comprising—

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TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

HUGHES & ROUGH, Government Auctioneers.

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TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

HUGHES & ROUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1903. [2475]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the COMPANY'S HOTEL, on MONDAY, the 7th SEPTEMBER, 1903, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to the 30th June, 1903, with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 7th SEPTEMBER, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. MOONEY,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1903. [2420]

THE HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING WEAVING & DYEING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the OFFICES of the General Managers, on MONDAY, the 14th SEPTEMBER, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Consulting Committee and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1903.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to 14th PROX., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1903. [2423]

HUMPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of HUMPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, HAMBURG—M. M. Warburg & Co. VIENNA—K. K. Priv. Cast. AMSTERDAM—Lippmann, Rosenthal & Co.

On the 3rd and 4th of October, 1903, at NOON, when the Subjoined Resolutions will be proposed, viz.:

1. That the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000 (divided into 100,000 shares of \$10 each) to \$1,500,000 (divided into 150,000 shares of \$10 each) by the creation of 50,000 new shares of \$10 each to be offered and if accepted to be allotted to the present shareholders of the Company at par

HONGKONG
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
BOOKBINDING
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,
The only office in China having European
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work
FURNITURE & WAREHOUSEMEN

A CHEE & CO., Established 1859.
Every Household Requisits. Depot for
Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories;
12, Queen's Road Central.

CHEONG LEE & CO., Furniture Store.
Established over 20 years. Importers and
Exporters. Teakwood Furniture, Black-
wood, Jewellery, &c., highest grade
best and cheapest. Queen's Road
Central.

JEWELLERS

MAISON LEVY HERMANS
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers. 40
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Hanoi.

PHOTOGRAPHY
M. MUMEYA, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bronide and Cyanotype Enlargements and
also colouring Photos and relief Photos.
Views of China and Manila. Work
done for Amateurs; No. 8A, Queen's
Road Central.

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"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE
Proofs read by Englishmen.

STOREKEEPERS
F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Sailmakers, Provision
and Coal Merchants, Sole Agents for
Hartmann, Rahtjen's Genuine Com-
position Red Head Brand.

BISMARCK & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-
makers, &c., Fresh Water supplied to
Vessels in the Harbour.

KWONG SANG & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners,
Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers'
Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants,
144, Des Voeux Road.

MORE & SEIMUND
25 and 26, Connaught Road, Praya Central,
Ship Chandlers, Sailmakers, Riggers,
Commission Agents and General
Storekeepers; Sole Agents for
Shipowners Composition ("Grey-
hound Brand"), and Blundells
Spence & Co.'s Composition

WATCHMAKERS

DROZ & CO.,
14, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of
Watches and Clocks by competent
European experts at moderate rates

CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THERE-
FORE ALWAYS FRESH.

ELEY'S, SCHULTZEN'S, AMBERITE
and KYNOCK'S SPORTING
CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE,
and NEWCASTLE'S CHILLED SHOT in
all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 325. AIR GUNS and
AMMUNITION in Variety.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [11]

TO LET.

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS NEW Buildings in
SEYMOUR ROAD, Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7.
Suitable for European Families. Terms
Moderate.

Apply to—

WING CHEONG,
35, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1903. [2295]

TO LET.

ONE FIRST-CLASS SPACIOUS
GODOWN, at West Point.

Apply to—

"GODOWN,"
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1903. [1719]

TO LET—with IMMEDIATE
POSSESSION.

ONE SUITE of ROOMS in the Ground
Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex,
suitable for Office.

Apply to the undersigned.

C. H. GRACE,
Secretary,
Hongkong Club.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1903. [1757]

TO LET.

NO. 18, KNUTSFORD TERRACE,
Kowloon.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1903. [2337]

TO BE LET AT THE PEAK.

A UNFURNISHED HOUSE, with
Two Reception-Rooms and Four Bed-
rooms.

Apply to—

DENISON, RAM & GIBBS,
17, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1903. [2464]

TO LET.

26, WYNDHAM STREET. Six-
Roomed House.

Apply to—

C. F. DE CAVALHO,
14, Arbuthnot Road.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1903. [2454]

TO LET.

N. 2, MAGDALEN TERRACE,
MAGAZINE GAP.

Apply to—

SPANISH PROCURATION,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [23]

TO LET.

N. 15, 17, 19 and 21, SEYMOUR ROAD.
GODOWN, No. 320, PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—

COMPAUDORE DEPARTMENT,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1903. [2459]

TO LET.

N. 2, MAGDALEN TERRACE,
MAGAZINE GAP.

Apply to—

SPANISH PROCURATION,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [23]

TO LET

TO LET AT THE PEAK.

"STOKES' BUNGALOW EAST."

Furnished.

Apply to—

N. MUMFORD,
1, Prince's Buildings.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1903. [2471]

GODOWN TO LET.

N. 155, PRAYA EAST. Spacious Two-
storied Godown. Suitable for Yarn or
Coats.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1903. [1988]

TO LET.

ROOMS on the TOP FLOOR of Messrs.
A. S. WATSON & CO.'S NEW
PREMISES to let from early next year.

No. 1, CAMBON VILLAS (PEAK).

A Six-Roomed Bungalow in first-class con-
dition.

One GODOWN, No. 2, MATHESON
STREET (Wan Chai).

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1903. [2458]

TO LET.

N. 10, WYNDHAM STREET.

STILLINGFLEET," PEAK ROAD.

Six Rooms.

No. 24, CAINE ROAD.

And others to suit various requirements.

S. A. SETH,
Land and Estate Broker.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1903. [1306]

TO LET.

ONE ROOM, suitable for an Office, opposite
the Banks.

Apply to—

H. C.,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1903. [2025]

TO BE LET.

N. 8, WEST TERRACE. Possession
from 1st September.

Apply to—

LAI KAM FAT,
Care of National Bank of China, Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1903. [2448]

TO LET.

"EEN'SFOOT," UFFEE RICHMOND
ROAD.

Apply to—

DEACON & HASTINGS,
10, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1902. [76]

TO LET.

WING CHEONG,
35, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1903. [1821]

TO LET.

WING CHEONG,
35, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1903. [1821]

TO LET.

WING CHEONG,
35, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1903. [1821]

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Hongkong, 10th August, 1903. [1821]

TO LET.

WING CHEONG,
35, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1903. [1821]</p

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 1, HONGKONG, British str., 2,553, Steam, Penang via Singapore 25th Aug., General.—CHINESE.
 Sept. 1, IVY, Austrian barque, 1,205, Stetson, Freighter 29th July, Kerosene Oil.—JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO.
 Sept. 2, BYDO, Norwegian str., from Canton.
 Sept. 2, CARL DIEDERICHSSEN, German str., 774, H. Schlaikier, Hoibow 1st September, General.—JENSEN & CO.
 Sept. 2, C. FERD. LAFER, German str., 5874, Siehe, Kobe 26th August, General.—HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.
 Sept. 2, DECALON, British str., 4,176, G. D. Keay, Singapore 28th August, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
 Sept. 2, HAIMUN, British str., 636, S. Gilson, Tamui, Amoy and Swatow 1st September, General.—DOUGLAS LAEISZ & CO.
 Sept. 2, ICHANG, British str., from Canton.
 Sept. 2, LYEMOON, German str., 1,248, Lehmann, Shanghai 23rd August, General.—SIEMENS & CO.
 Sept. 2, NEPTON, British str., 2,885, A. D. Baker, Shanghai via Foochow 30th Aug., General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
 Sept. 2, HAIMUN, British str., 636, S. Gilson, Tamui, Amoy and Swatow 1st September, General.—DOUGLAS LAEISZ & CO.
 Sept. 2, NOKYUN, British str., 2,105, A. Beer, Manila 29th August, General.—SHewan, TOME & CO.
 Sept. 2, SCHUCHEN, British str., 1,149, Hall, Nanchang and Choochow 27th August, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 2nd September.
 Eastern, British str., for Kobe.
 Hein, Norwegian str., for Swatow.
 Nestor, British str., for Swatow.
 Peto, British str., for Singapore.
 Thales, British str., for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.

1st September.
 PERLA, British str., for Canton.
 TAISHUN, Chinese str., for Canton.
 2nd September.
 HOE, French str., for Haiphong.
 KALGAN, British str., for Canton.
 KAIFONG, British str., for Manila.
 KAUFCHOU, German str., for Europe.
 LOONGMOON, German str., for Shanghai.
 ROSETTA MARU, Japanese str., for Manila.
 ZIMTEN, German str., for Shanghai.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

2nd September.
 ABERDEEN DOCKS.—KOWLOON DOCKS.—Kuipan, Pemrokeshire, Hysia, Nippon Maru, Hein, Bago, COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—U.S.A.T. Number, Helen Wyman, Chongsha.
 SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Education*, from Singapore 25th ult., had variable winds, fine and clear throughout.

The British steamer *Hainan*, from Tamui, Amoy and Swatow 1st Sept., had fine weather to Amoy. From Amoy to Swatow heavy rain and a rising gale. From Swatow to put fine weather. Vessels in Amoy—Haihan and *Hai-hong*; in Swatow—*Shaoching*, *Chinkiang* and *Roebur*.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship.

THALES.

Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above ports 10-DAY, the 3rd inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAEISZ & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1903. [2460]

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship.

PUNDIT.

Captain W. J. Creblin, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 3rd inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1903. [2469]

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship.

C. FERD. LAEISZ.

Captain Sacha, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 4th September, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

Hongkong Office, 28th August, 1903. [2431]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship.

LOONGSANG.

Captain G. S. Weigall, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, 4th September, at 4 P.M.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and carries a doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1903. [2439]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship.

KUMSANG.

Captain Buller, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 5th inst., at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1903. [2452]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PHILIPPINE PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1903. About

"MOGUL" ... 5th Sep.

"BRAEMAR" ... 10th Sep.

"SATSUMA" ... 23rd Sep.

"SHIMOSA" ... 10th Oct.

"KUREISHAN" ... 7th Nov.

"RICHMOND CASTLE" ... 7th Nov.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO. LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1903. [1125]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	CHUBAN	Brit. str.	W. W. Cooke	P. & O. S. N. Co.	12th inst. at Noon
LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SUMATRA	Brit. str.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 18th inst.	
LIVERPOOL	PIGUEUT	Brit. str.	C. Warrall	22nd inst.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON &c., V. SPORE, &c.	JASON	Brit. str.	N. Trent	23rd October.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.	SALAZIE	Jap. str.	Fren. str.	5th inst., Daylight.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.	KINTUCK	Brit. str.	Robinson	8th inst., at 1 P.M.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.	KAMAKURA M.	Brit. str.	H. Peterson	15th inst.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.	GLAUCUS	Brit. str.	Hilbouch	19th inst.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.	AGAMEMNON	Brit. str.	MELCHERS & CO.	22nd October.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.	PALING	Brit. str.	MELCHERS & CO.	17th inst.	
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	BAERN	Brit. str.	Mayer	13th inst.	
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	KONIGSBERG	Brit. str.	von Dohren	23rd inst.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ANDALUSIA	Ger. str.	Filler	6th October.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ABESSINIA	Ger. str.	Schulke	20th October.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	BRISGAVIA	Ger. str.	Truhmeyer	3rd November.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	Cravillot	19th inst.	
TRISTE, &c., VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	PESSIA	Aus. str.		10th inst.	
NEW YORK, VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	MOGUL	Brit. str.		17th inst.	
NORDKYN	RUDYK	Rus. str.		13th inst.	
E. OF JAPAN	SHIMANO MARU	Brit. str.		23rd inst.	
TARTAR	DEUCALION	Brit. str.		6th October.	
INDRAKASHI	SHIMANO MARU	Jap. str.		20th October.	
INDRAKASHI	OLYMPIA	Jap. str.		7th October.	
INDRAKASHI	TOSA MARU	Jap. str.		To-morrow.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		8th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		9th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		10th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		11th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		12th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		13th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		14th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		15th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		16th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		17th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		18th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		19th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		20th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		21st inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		22nd inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		23rd inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		24th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		25th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		26th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		27th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		28th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		29th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		30th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		31st inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		1st inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		2nd inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		3rd inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		4th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		5th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		6th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		7th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		8th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		9th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		10th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		11th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		12th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		13th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		14th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		15th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		16th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		17th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		18th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		19th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		20th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		21st inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		22nd inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		23rd inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		24th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		25th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		26th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		27th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		28th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		29th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		30th inst.	
INDRAKASHI	INDRAKASHI	Jap. str.		31st inst	

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO. LTD.
JOINT SERVICES.FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 5th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"JASON"	On 17th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PAK LING"	On 23rd September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS"	On 1st October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TANTALUS"	On 7th October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENORE"	On 24th October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OANFA"	On 27th October.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"KINTUCK"	On 15th September.
* LIVERPOOL and MARESILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PINGSUEY"	On 22nd September.
MARESILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"GLAUCUS"	On 29th September.
MARESILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"AGAMEMNON"	On 13th October.
LIVERPOOL and MARESILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"JASON"	On 23rd October.
MARESILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PAK LING"	On 27th October.

* Taking cargo for Liverpool at London rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA and ALL PACIFIC COAST POINTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"DEUCALION"	On 4th September.
The s.s. "DEUCALION" has arrived, and leaves for Nagasaki on Friday.	"CALCHAS"	On 5th October.
The s.s. "AGAMEMNON" left Singapore on the 31st ult., and is due here on the 5th inst.	"OANFA"	On 2nd November.
The s.s. "TELEMACHus" from Tacoma left Moji on the 1st inst. for Hongkong direct.		

For freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1903.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"ICHANG"	On 3rd September.
CEBU and ILOLO	"WUCHANG"	On 4th September.
AMOY, SAMARANG and SOURLABAYA	"SHIANTUNG"	On 5th September.
SHANGHAI and CHINKIANG	"YUCHOW"	On 6th September.
MANILA	"CHIANGCHOW"	On 7th September.
PORT DAEWIN, THURSDAY	"CHANGSHA"	On 8th September.
ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE		

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Able. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1903.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SINGAPORE and BOMBAY	TIENTHIN H. W. Kenrick, R.N.R.	Noon, 6th September.	Freight only.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, HAI, MOJI and KOBE (Passing through the Inland Sea)	BORNEO D. C. Grigor, R.N.R.	About 6th September.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c.	CHUSAN W. W. Cooke, R.N.R.	Noon, 13th September.	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI	SIMIA S. de B. Lockyer, R.N.R.	About 12th September.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SUMATRA W. Hayward, R.N.R.	About 18th September.	Freight and Passage.
Taking cargo for Marseilles and London, via Singapore. Calling at Penang if sufficient inducement offered.			
For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.			

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1903.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA
MANILA
LINE.REGULAR SERVICE
BETWEEN HONGKONG AND
MANILA IN 48 HOURS.

Largest and Fastest Steamers on the route. Excellent Accommodation. Cuisine Unexcelled. Unrivalled Speed. Fitted throughout with Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

Steamship	Captain	Tons	Sailing Date.
"ROHILLA MARU"	E. P. Bishop	3869	Tuesday, 8th September, at NOON.
"ROSETTA MARU"	H. S. Smith	3876	Tuesday, 15th September, at 11 A.M.

For freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House Street.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1903.

K. NAKASHIMA, Manager.

1478

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

ANPING, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

FOOCHOW, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

The Co.'s new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for first-class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.

All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mails, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered the highest class at Lloyd's.

Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs' water front premises at Tamsui to land all passengers and cargo.

By the Co.'s steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued for cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the Nippon Yutan Kaisha's steamers from Shanghai.

For freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office at No. 3, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, 3rd September, 1903.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

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THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS. THE Steamship.

"CHUSAN," Captain W. W. Cooke, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, etc., on SATURDAY, the 12TH SEPTEMBER, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.

SHIPS and Vessel, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent, Hongkong, 1st September, 1903.

11



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT); CALLING AT SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID. (TAKING CARGO AT THROUGH RATES TO THE BRAZIL, TO SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE AND ADRIATIC PORTS.) THE Company's Steamship.

"PERSIA," Captain Graxiello, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 19th September, P.M.

This Steamer has capital accommodation for Passengers, Electric Light and carries a Doctor. For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to SANDEE, WIELER & CO., Agents, Princes' Buildings, Hongkong, 25th August, 1903.

13

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (CALLING AT PORT DAEWIN AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND TAKING THROUGH CARGO TO ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.) THE Steamship.

"EASTERN," Captain W. Ellis, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd September, at NOON.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a refrigerating chamber, which ensures the supply of fresh provisions, ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the electric light.

A stewardess and a duly qualified surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 28th August, 1903.

13

THE AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR NEW YORK VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship.

"NORDKYN," Captain A. Beer, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th SEPTEMBER.

For freight, &c., apply to SHEWTON, TOMES & CO., General Agents, Hongkong, 31st August, 1903.

14

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

REDUCED SALOON PASSAGE MONEY,

SINGLE, \$20; RETURN, \$35.

STEAMERS FITTED THROUGHOUT WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT. FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION. UNRIVALLED TABLE. DULY QUALIFIED STURGEON CARRIED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1903.

15

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI," Captain Samuel Bell Smith.

DEPARTURES FROM HONGKONG, on week days, at 7.30 A.M.; on Excursion Sundays, at 8.30 A.M.; from Macao (week days) at about 2 P.M. and (Sundays) about 8 P.M.

FARE—(week days) 1st Class (including cabin and servant), \$3. Return Ticket \$2.50.

2nd Class \$1.50. Return Ticket \$2.

3rd Class \$1. Steerage 50 cents.

On Excursion Sundays 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Single Ticket \$2. Return Ticket \$3. Return Ticket including Tiffin and Dinner either on board or at Macao Hotel \$5.

Wharf—Opposite Central Market.

The Steamer runs an Excursion Trip Every Sunday in Summer.

MING ON & CO., 2nd Floor, 16, Victoria Street, Hongkong, 2nd September, 1903.

